

# An Ornithologist revisits West Nepal (March 21-25, 1959)

BY

ROBERT L. FLEMING

After an interval of seven years, we found ourselves again at Sanauli, the check-post north of Gorakhpur on the Nepal border. Nothing much had changed—motor lorries were all older. In 1949 we knew nothing of the bird life but collected there twice (1949, 1951). Armed only with binoculars, note-book, and some local ornithological experience, we now had a good chance to check again on birds along the road to Tansen and around Pokhara.

The bus apparently would be delayed for some time, so we ranged out from the station. There were several common birds about—House Crows, Common Mynas, Black Drongos on a dead tree. A Crimsonbreasted Barbet called from a mango grove. Out in cut-over grain fields were many Pied Mynas, more plentiful here than in any other place we have visited in Nepal. Indian Rollers sat on bounds between fields; this species became less frequent or not seen at all until we reached Pokhara where they were positively numerous. A frequent roadside bird was the pink-legged Indian Pipit with its speckled breast. From a large almost leafless tree came the metallic chirp of the Yellowthroated Sparrow. Two of these occupied a special branch which was apparently an 'apartment'. I had only found this sparrow twice before. A Grey Partridge called from a distant hedge. Jungle Crows here may have been either the Indian or Himalayan race. There was a species of dove, identity undetermined.

No sign of the departure of any bus, therefore we set out on foot to observe what we could before being overtaken. The road ran westward with large, white boundary posts at intervals on our left. A pair of Ashycrowned Finch-Larks crouched in the dust of the road. The male flew upward for five or six wing-beats, then plummeted down a short distance on folded wings only to rise again and repeat the performance to the accompaniment of a sweet little song. Large white egrets stood near a distant pond. We have collected *Egretta alba modesta* (Gray) but are still looking for the smaller bird, *E. intermedia*. Overhead wheeled a number of birds like martins—black above, white below with light gray, almost whitish throats. On a

bound of a field rested a White-eyed Buzzard which turned its head and blinked its eyes. When we tossed a clod in its direction, it flew low over the ground, then suddenly ascended into a low tree. An Indian Bush Chat sat on the top of a shrub on the far side of the field.

We looked back but could see no activity at the distant check-post. Soon we reached a stream near a camp. The Indian Pond Herons were here as well as a pair of Redwattled Lapwings. From a mango grove darted a Green Bee-eater showing a metallic sheen as it flattened its wings, wheeled and glided back to the same twig. Overhead a flight of Roseringed Parakeets flashed by, 'clacking' as they went. At the water's edge a White Wagtail, possibly *Motacilla alba dukhunensis* Sykes, restlessly searched for insects. A single sand-piper ran along the edge of the water [*Actitis hypoleuca* (L.) ?]. A Blackheaded Shrike flew with heavy flight from a small tree. This species is common from the terai to 8000 feet and beyond. Several days north of Kathmandu we found *Lanius schach tricolor* to be very common. In May, at 7500 feet they were breeding. Colonel Richard Proud, who went on through the Gosainkund Pass at 14,500 feet into Langtang Valley, saw only the black-headed bird on this side, and immediately on the other side only the grey-headed race *L. s. erythronotus* (Vigors). A group of Common Babblers moved among trees above a cactus hedge. This was the first glimpse of this common bird in Nepal. Many Redvented Bulbuls were here and in the foothills. The Kite of this area was much darker than those at Tansen and Pokhara.

Our bus finally caught up with us. From here to Butwal, about twenty miles, we spotted several more familiar birds. Neophrons circled through the air at Bhairahwa town. House Sparrows were in holes in brick buildings, while an Indian Hoopoe with its rose-tinted breast, dropped into a tree in front of a shop.

Again on the road we saw a group of Cattle Egrets feeding in company with buffaloes. Some say egrets pick ticks off animals' backs but careful examination of stomachs in Egypt have not confirmed this. They apparently take insects which are stirred up by grazing herds. A Wiretailed Swallow rested on a concrete bridge we crossed—a species we have not yet taken in Nepal. A brown vulture with white on its back sat upright on a nest-platform in a tall tree. A Bank Myna scurried between the legs of cattle, reminding me of the first one I tried to collect which did the same thing. Occasional Pied Bush Chats perched on shrubs in open meadows while the Common Kingfisher sped over patches of water beside the road. On

a larger stream we caught a glimpse of the Pied Kingfisher poised on hovering wings.

In the distance a forest of tall trees loomed up. A pair of Sarus Cranes as well as Lesser Adjutant Storks stood in one of the last clearings. What appeared to be a Yellowbreasted Babbler popped out of the dry grass next to the road. As we entered the forest we were hemmed in for the next few miles and saw nothing. Not that the area was empty for we crossed the very stream where we found Conover's Green Pigeon (sp. nova) and the Great Grey Woodpecker (*Mulleripicus*)—the only place we've ever seen it. We finally completed our twenty mile trip in a little over four hours and reached Butwal (900 feet), at the foot of the Siwalik Range, where we stayed over night.

Next morning Purple Sunbirds were calling from trees heavy with mistletoe. Here was the only Brownbacked Indian Robin we saw, in the same place we collected it ten years before. We struck out northward along the rocky trail which leads through a defile up the Tinau River bed. The Whistling Thrush now became common along the stream. Whitecapped Redstarts skimmed from rock to rock; soon they would be nesting on mountain streams at 12,000 feet. The *too-lee, too-lee* of the Tailor Bird now followed us much of our way. Here we heard the loud, metallic *cluk* of the Indian Grackle. This species is very common farther east where, at Hitaura and Amlekhganj below Kathmandu, young birds are sold in the bazaar for a rupee or two. A hunting party in the taller trees contained several willow warblers, the Chestnutbellied Nuthatch, and a small pied woodpecker, possibly *Dendrocopos canicapillus mitchelii* (Malherbe). Near a village was a small dove about the size of the little Red Turtle Dove. The Whitecheeked Bulbul as well as the little White-eye with its plaintive *teer* became frequent.

The road, a series of stone ledges, now wound through a forest with a ravine on our right choked with creepers and shrubs. I didn't see the Green Magpie, Redheaded Trogon, nor Red Junglefowl of other years, but the Brownbacked Pied Shrikes were in their place, flitting from limb to limb, and also the Greyheaded Flycatcher with its cheery notes. Bulbuls like each other's company for the Blackheaded Yellow, the Black (really grey with a black crest and coral beak), and the Browneared, which we call 'the musical bulbul', were all together. The little Bronzed Drongo hawked insects from a dead branch in the same tree where he had been before.

Rani Bas, 'the place where the Queen sat', was the spot on the way to Tansen which was 'bursting' with birds. The Green Pigeon there

may have been the thick-billed species. The first class songster of the ravine was the Indian Shama. And the first class mimic, in almost every tree was the Orangebellied Chloropsis. The Blackbreasted Sunbird was in the same sunny nook next to the village near some dark green Willow Warblers. A bit higher the forest was full of barbet calls. There was the Bluethroated, the two-note *whe—lp* of the Goldthroated, and the piercing *pir-au* of the Himalayan Great Barbet. The second is only occasionally found while there are many of the other two. The sketchy little song of the Whitebrowed Fantail Flycatcher came from dense cover where it sat on lower branches swaying from side to side. On the ridge above the village Hodgson's Striated Swallows skimmed the treetops while a party of Whitecrested Laughing Thrushes filled the air with their hollow mockery. Then something rustled at our feet. After a moment out stole a Streaked Laughing Thrush which fluttered down the hill followed by a second one. The Mussoorie race is very much more common than its Nepal cousin (*setafer*). The soft *chir* of the Redbilled Babbler revealed a small party of these birds in dense undergrowth. Although it was mid-forenoon a Barred Owlet suddenly unleashed a ripple of notes. Greyheaded Flycatcher-Warblers worked energetically in the trees, singing as they went while their duller relatives, the Blackbrowed Flycatcher-Warblers, worked near the ground in a more deliberate manner.

We climbed a narrow defile, crossed a bridge, and passed a number of thatched Nepali houses neatly trimmed in two-toned cream and terra cotta. On the cut-over hillside Hodgson's Rustycheeked Scimitar Babblers sent forth a duo: *pick—puck, peak*. In this rather narrow valley we came across a considerable number of Verditer Flycatchers which seemed to be moving northward in a compact group for we hadn't seen them before nor did we see or hear them later. The Dark-grey Cuckoo-Shrike with its three descending notes, called at intervals. A flock of Scarlet Minivets flew across the valley and filled the air with their conversation. Just overhead a tiny Fire-breasted Flowerpecker rummaged about in a cluster of leaves. A pair of Crested Buntings sat on the edge of a field. For the first time we met the Magpie Robin, so very common in Pokhara, Tansen, and Kathmandu.

The road led steeply upward for a thousand feet to Marsain (4000 feet) beyond which we could see the white buildings of Tansen, seven miles distant. We had to drop down fifteen hundred feet to a stream and rice fields. In a secondary growth of jungle we came across a party of Yellowcheeked Tits, escorting leaf warblers,

Velvetfronted Nuthatches, and others. Here the Indian Sunbird gave a vivid view of his brilliant red and green breast and abdomen. A flock of Longtailed Minivets, with their mellow *tweet—tweet*, flew through the trees.

We reached the bottom of the steep descent and passed out into rice fields. Redbilled Blue Magpies sent their grating notes down from the slopes above. Then followed the *tidilly—aye—kok* of the Himalayan Tree Pie which flew above us with laboured wing-beats and drooping tails. The common Hawk-Cuckoo screamed *brain fever* in rising crescendo. A Whitebreasted Kingfisher sat at the edge of a stream, but we missed his brown-headed stork-billed cousin which we had collected here seven years before.

We still had three or four miles to go and a climb from 2500 to 4500 feet. We followed the survey route of the new motor road to run from Butwal to Pokhara. Sal forest and some pine covered the hills. We saw several uniformly grey-brown flowerpeckers and near them a party of Greenbacked Tits. A Crested Serpent Eagle screamed overhead, displaying bands of white on outstretched wings. A single Collared Bush Chat along the roadside appeared to be the darker Turkestan species. Just below Tansen the Haircrested Drongo, with its upturned tail feathers flew from one tree to another ahead of us. In and around Tansen we noted Barn Swallows, and Hodgson's Munias which buzzed off with a plaintive *tik*. A Black Vulture circled above the town in company with several Griffon Vultures. Along the path to Bussaldara where the Mission Hospital is being built, a Kestrel flew from a rock below the road and glided down to a similar vantage point. Its back seemed rather dark like that of the Himalayan race. Just then a magnificent golden-headed Bearded Vulture swiftly cut through the air, a common bird here but not farther east. Our host and hostess at the Mission Hospital were Dr. and Mrs. Carl Friedericks.

Next morning we were up early to visit old haunts in Srinagar forest behind Tansen. Much to my dismay, many of the trees had been lopped and much of the bird population had disappeared. A pair of Pine Martens (*Martes flavigula*) ranged over the hillside, also accounting for the scarcity of birds. However, I did add a dozen more species to my list. The Upland Pipit, everywhere common, called *teacher, teacher* from several directions. Numerous Tree Pipits flew from shady forest floors. Tree Sparrows had a nest in a hole of a hospital building; they had completely replaced House Sparrows. On the northern slope were both Greenfinches and Dark-grey Bush Chats. Then we heard a Spiny Babbler. It was in a small tree

across a ravine and was soon joined by another, remaining there several minutes before disappearing. The Little Blue-and-White Flycatcher sat in one of the larger trees; its white supercilium was quite distinct. Near the ridge were several Nepal Grey Tits. A Banded Owllet puffed itself out and sat silently in the early morning sunshine. Several Blackthroated Thrushes flew from wild pear trees bordering the old firing range. Nepal House Swifts careened over grassy slopes. In the last grove before we reached the hospital was a leaf warbler, greenish grey in colour with a large bill and pink lower mandible, probably *Phylloscopus magnirostris*.

Next afternoon, on the way back to Butwal, a forktail was near the stream below the road. As darkness overtook us the Jungle Owllet called, followed by the *haw-ek* of the Hawk Owl. We heard from three to five deliberate notes of a nightjar, possibly *Caprimulgus macrurus albonotus*. Along the Tinau River at Butwal came the high-pitched *chait*, *chait* of Franklin's Nightjar.

After a restful night we attempted to get to Bhairahwa to catch the plane to Kathmandu. It took us six hours to get twenty miles and we missed our connection. A shuttle plane took us as far as Pokhara where we had the good fortune of being stranded two days! The pilot invited us into the cockpit. It was like magic to look down on that rough, steep road we had covered three times by foot and to know you could sit back and get to Pokhara in minutes. We saw Tansen, the Kali Gandak gorges and river, and had glimpses of Annapurna up ahead.

Our impromptu stop in Pokhara, in a valley at 3000 feet and only fifteen miles south of the Annapurna Range, was most pleasant, made so by Dr. and Mrs. F. Okada of the American Museum, New York City. They introduced me to Captain Gibson, Gorkha tele-communication officer from Malaya, who accompanied me to the low ridges north of the parade ground. Some of the birds were the same as those near Tansen but there were additions. The Koels held noisy conversations throughout the valley; we hadn't heard them since we left the plains of India. Flocks of Greyheaded Mynas in large numbers reminded us of a similar distribution in central Nepal from 1000 to 3000 feet. We picked out a buzzard in a tree at the edge of rice fields. Sand Martins lined the telephone wire over open cultivation. Several Blue Rock Pigeons flew out of the Seti River gorge, while light coloured kites above us were probably *Milvus l. lineatus*. A Spiny Babbler, one of a party of two or three, called from the scrub jungle on the ridge above the rice fields and Captain Gibson watched one through the glasses. We had to turn back because of

an on-coming storm. As we did so, we heard still other Spiny Babblers at a spot a little to the west and exactly where I had collected one almost ten years before.

A brilliant dawn broke over a glorious array of snow-capped mountains next morning. The air had been washed and this was the day for pictures—but no camera! As we started out for the wooded ridge to the south of the town, bordering Phewa Tal, I could not keep my eyes off that Himalayan grandeur. En route we met numbers of old bird friends<sup>1</sup> but there were others which made the trip exciting. Some of the most common species around Pokhara were the Bengal Tree Pie which we hadn't seen since leaving India, the Spotted Dove, and Jungle Mynas which outnumber Common Mynas. On a wooded hillside we came upon a natural bath in a large rock, filled by the rain of the night. A pair of Eastern Redbreasted Flycatchers, a Greywinged Blackbird (the only one we saw), and tits were taking full advantage of this provision for their needs. The Large Himalayan Cuckoo-Shrike flew into a leafless tree at the top of the ridge; its loud *per-lee* indicated its presence before we could see it. The Blacknaped Woodpecker also frequented the same ridge. A Shikra swooped into a tree ahead of us and stayed several minutes, showing the vermiculated breast of an adult bird.

We looked down from the top of the ridge on to the lake below. Phewa Tal had lost about a fourth of its water but a new dam will restore it. A rest house now rose from the water's edge, recently put up for Their Majesties. We walked toward a cultivated field in the centre of which was a large, old mango tree. We were surprised to see a male Maroon Oriole in glistening plumage. There was a commotion to our left; four Haircrested Drongos pursued a fifth into a tree. In the next few minutes we counted six others. Beyond the field a Black Partridge sent out his *chuck—pān, biri, cigarette!* Back down in the fields we saw a pair of Whitenecked Storks in deliberate flight towards town. Along one of the streets a European Cuckoo sent his familiar call from the top of a bare tree. Then on one of the wide, shaded avenues I had a real surprise. There was a Redthroated Thrush which I had never seen before, hopping around on the ground in front of me. It looked and acted just like its black-throated cousin. After a few minutes it flew up into a tree.

---

<sup>1</sup>Dr. O'Hanlon and we watched a pair of Barn Swallows feeding their four young in the rafters of a house at the Mission Hospital. First one fledgling, more hungry than the others, pushed forward and received food four or five times in succession. Then it slumped back into the nest for a rest while the next one monopolized the feeding for several minutes. The second gave place to the third, and so on.

That evening we went back to the place on the terraced hillside north of the parade ground where we had heard the second group of Spiny Babblers. Ten years before the hillside was covered with scrub jungle, but now there was nothing left except a small tree or two and a tangle of brush and ferns around a neglected spring—a place now quite easy to find. A Crimsonbreasted Barbet flew on outspread wings out of a neighbouring pipal tree, after flying ants. Meanwhile two or three Spiny Babblers were carrying on an animated conversation just ahead of us. One came out of the tangle near the ground toward me but soon darted back to shelter. Another one flew out the far side of this patch. One, however, mounted a small bush and put on a full concert: *There, chir, chir; we we*, then with rising notes, *right here, right here, right here* followed by a loud *tee-ter, tee-ter, teeter, tee-ter, tee-ter, tee-ter*, the second syllable two notes below the initial one. There followed several mimic calls like *pwink* of a bulbul and *chip, chip* of a Blackthroated Thrush. Again a loud series of *tee-ters*, a descending *pookil, pookil, pookil* augmented with a *chupu, chupu*, then fresh introductory gurgles, the *tee-ter* refrain concluding with more gurgles and trills. When disturbed it gave a low *chur-r-r-r*. By now it was almost dark.

The following day we had a long wait at the airport so we visited the Mission Leprosarium near by. We crossed the Seti River to get there. A pair of Neophrons had a nest in the gorge. They would fly on to the ground some distance away, then come wheeling back with something in their beaks. One after the other they would disappear into the wall crevice, come out about twenty seconds later, and be off again.

Several kestrels also flew about this spot, possibly the paler European bird. When we returned a couple of hours later we could only see one. It was perched on an overhanging branch eating a snake. It worked away for about ten minutes, then picked up the long tail and tried to swallow it whole. The tail stuck in its throat so the falcon placed the tail of the snake between its talons and pulled at it for several more minutes. Again the bird tried to swallow the lot with same result. A third try—no luck. Finally the kestrel gathered the morsel, flew to a rock, placed it behind a projection and glided away. The reptile may have been a keelback (*Natrix*). Back to the airport the plane finally came from Dang and we reached Kathmandu at dusk after a memorable visit again to Tansen and Pokhara.



## BIRD LIST FOR TANSEN-POKHARA, 1959

- Indian Pond Heron. *Ardeola grayii* (Sykes).  
 Cattle Egret. *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Boddaert).  
 Eastern Large Egret. *Egretta alba modesta* (Gray).  
 Intermediate Egret. *Egretta intermedia* (Wagler).  
 Whitenecked Stork. *Dissoura episcopus episcopus* (Boddaert).  
 Smaller Adjutant Stork. *Leptoptilos javanicus* (Horsfield).  
 Blackwinged Kite. *Elanus caeruleus vociferus* (Latham).  
 Pariah Kite. *Milvus migrans govinda* Sykes.  
 Large Indian Kite. *Milvus lineatus lineatus* (J. E. Gray).  
 Shikra. *Accipiter badius dussumieri* (Temminck).  
 Japanese Desert Buzzard. *Buteo buteo burmanicus* Hume.  
 White-eyed Buzzard. *Butastur teesa* (Franklin).  
 Black Vulture. *Sarcogyps calvus* (Scopoli).  
 Himalayan Griffon. *Gyps himalayensis* Hume.  
 Indian Whitebacked Vulture. *Pseudogyps bengalensis* (Gmelin).  
 Bearded Vulture. *Gypaetus barbatus* L.  
 Indian Crested Serpent Eagle. *Spilornis cheela cheela* (Latham).  
 European Kestrel. *Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus* L.  
 Himalayan Kestrel. *Falco tinnunculus interstinctus* Horsfield.  
 Black Partridge. *Francolinus francolinus asiae* Bonaparte.  
 Northern Grey Partridge. *Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* Hartert.  
 Indian Sarus Crane. *Grus antigone antigone* (Linnaeus).  
 Redwattled Lapwing. *Lobivanellus indicus indicus* (Boddaert).  
 Common Sandpiper. *Actitis hypoleucos* L.  
 Thickbilled Green Pigeon. *Treron curvirostra nipalensis* (Hodgson)  
 Indian Blue Rock Pigeon. *Columba livia intermedia* Strickland.  
 Indian Spotted Dove. *Streptopelia chinensis suratensis* (Gmelin).  
 Indian Red Turtle-Dove. *Oenopopelia tranquebarica humilis* (Temminck).  
 Eastern Roseringed Parakeet. *Psittacula krameri borealis* (Neumann).  
 Common Hawk Cuckoo. *Cuculus varius* Vahl.  
 European Cuckoo. *Cuculus canorus* L.  
 Koel. *Eudynamis scolopacea scolopacea* (L.)  
 Jungle Owlet. *Glaucidium radiatum radiatum* (Tickell).  
 Western Himalayan Barred Owlet. *Glaucidium cuculoides cuculoides* (Vigors).  
 Indian Brown Hawk-Owl. *Ninox scutulata lugubris* (Tickell).  
 Long-tailed Nightjar. *Caprimulgus macrurus albonotus* Tickell.  
 Franklin's Nightjar. *Caprimulgus affinis monticolus* Franklin.  
 Pied Kingfisher. *Ceryle rudis leucomelanura* Reichenbach.  
 Common Kingfisher. *Alcedo atthis bengalensis* Gmelin.  
 Whitebreasted Kingfisher. *Halcyon smyrnensis smyrnensis* (L.)  
 Indian Roller. *Coracias benghalensis benghalensis* (L.)  
 Indian Hoopoe. *Upupa epops orientalis* Stuart Baker.  
 Green Bee-eater. *Merops orientalis orientalis* Latham.  
 Assam Great Barbet. *Megalaima virens magnifica* Baker.  
 Goldthroated Barbet. *Megalaima franklinii franklinii* (Blyth).  
 Bluethroated Barbet. *Megalaima asiatica asiatica* (Latham).  
 Crimsonbreasted Barbet. *Megalaima haemacephala indica* (Latham).  
 Blacknaped Woodpecker. *Picus canus sanguinceps/gyldenstolpei*.  
 North Indian Pigmy Woodpecker. *Dendrocopos moluccensis nanus* (Vigors).  
 Ashycrowned Finch-Lark. *Eremopterix grisea* (Scopoli).  
 Common Swallow. *Hirundo rustica rustica* L.

- Hodgson's Striated Swallow. *Hirundo daurica nipalensis* Hodgson.  
 Indian Sand Martin. *Riparia paludicola chinensis* (Gray).  
 Indian Wiretailed Swallow. *Hirundo smithii filifera* Stephens.  
 Scarlet Minivet. *Pericrocotus flammeus speciosus* (Latham).  
 Western Longtailed Minivet. *Pericrocotus ethologus favillaceus* Bangs & Philips.  
 Brownbacked Pied Shrike. *Hemipus picatus capitalis* (McClelland).  
 Dark Grey Cuckoo-Shrike. *Coracina melachistos melachistos* (Hodgson).  
 Large Himalayan Cuckoo-Shrike. *Coracina novaehollandiae nipalensis* (Hodgson).  
 Black Drongo. *Dicrurus macrocercus albirictus* (Hodgson).  
 Bronzed Drongo. *Dicrurus aeneus aeneus* Vieillot.  
 Haircrested Drongo. *Dicrurus hottentotus hottentotus* (L.)  
 Maroon Oriole. *Oriolus trailii trailii* (Vigors).  
 ? Himalayan Jungle Crow. *Corvus macrorhynchos intermedius* Adams.  
 ? Indian Jungle Crow. *Corvus coronoides levaillanti* Lesson.  
 Indian House Crow. *Corvus splendens splendens* Vieillot.  
 Redbilled Blue Magpie. *Kitta erythrorhyncha occipitalis* (Blyth).  
 Bengal Tree Pie. *Crypsirina vagabunda vagabunda* Latham.  
 Himalayan Tree Pie. *Crypsirina formosae himalayensis* (Blyth).  
 Nepal Grey Tit. *Parus major nepalensis* Hodgson.  
 Greenbacked Tit. *Parus monticola lepcharum* Meinertzhagen.  
 Yellowcheeked Tit. *Parus xanthogenys xanthogenys* Vigners.  
 Chestnutbellied Nuthatch. *Sitta europaea almorae* Kinneer & Whistler.  
 Velvetfronted Nuthatch. *Sitta frontalis frontalis* Swainson.  
 Hodgson's Rustycheeked Scimitar Babbler. *Pomatorhinus erythrogenys ferrugilatus* Hodgson.  
 Redbilled Babbler. *Stachyris pyrrhops* Blyth.  
 Yellowbreasted Babbler. *Macronous gularis rubricapilla* (Tickell).  
 Spiny Babbler. *Turdoides nipalensis* (Hodgson).  
 The Common Babbler. *Argya caudata caudata* (Dumont).  
 Whitethroated Laughing Thrush. *Garrulax albogularis albogularis* (Gould).  
 Whitecrested Laughing Thrush. *Garrulax leucolophus leucolophus* (Hardwicke).  
 Nepal Streaked Laughing Thrush. *Garrulax lineatus lineatus* (Vigors).  
 Orangebellied Chloropsis. *Chloropsis hardwickii hardwickii* Jardine & Selby.  
 Blackheaded Yellow Bulbul. *Pycnonotus flaviventris flaviventris* (Tickell).  
 Whitecheeked Bulbul. *Pycnonotus leucogenys leucogenys* (Gray).  
 Bengal Redvented Bulbul. *Pycnonotus cafer bengalensis* Blyth.  
 Brownearred Bulbul. *Microscelis flavalus flavalus* (Hodgson).  
 Magpie Robin. *Copsychus saularis saularis* (L.).  
 Indian Shama. *Copsychus malabaricus indicus* (Stuart Baker).  
 Whitecapped Redstart. *Phoenicurus leucocephalus* Vigors.  
 Plumbeous Redstart. *Phoenicurus fuliginosus fuliginosus* Vigors.  
 Greybacked Forktail. *Enicurus schistaceus* (Hodgson).  
 Indian Bush Chat. *Saxicola torquata indica* (Blyth).  
 Turkestan Bush Chat. *Saxicola torquata przewalskii* (Pleske).  
 Western Dark Bush Chat. *Saxicola ferrea* Gray.  
 Brownbacked Indian Robin. *Saxicoloides fulicata cambaiensis* (Latham).  
 Himalayan Whistling Thrush. *Myiophoneus caeruleus temminckii* Vigors.  
 Greywinged Blackbird. *Turdus boulboul* (Latham).  
 Redthroated Thrush. *Turdus ruficollis atrogularis* Temminck.  
 Redthroated Thrush. *Turdus ruficollis* Pallas.  
 Blackbrowed Flycatcher-Warbler. *Seicercus burkii burkii* (Burton).  
 Greyheaded Flycatcher-Warbler. *Seicercus xanthoschistos xanthoschistos* (Gray).  
 Green Leaf Warbler. *Phylloscopus inornatus humei* (Brooks).

- Himalayan Leaf Warbler. *Phylloscopus proregulus chloronotus* (Gray).  
 ? Largebilled Leaf Warbler. *Phylloscopus magnirostris* Blyth.  
 Crowned Leaf Warbler. *Phylloscopus reguloides reguloides* (Blyth).  
 Burmese Tailor Bird. *Orthotomus sutorius patia* Hodgson.  
 Beavan's Wren-Warbler. *Prinia hodgsonii rufula* Godwin-Austen.  
 Eastern Redbreasted Flycatcher. *Ficedula parva albicilla* (Pallas).  
 Verditer Flycatcher. *Muscicapa thalassina thalassina* Swainson.  
 Greyheaded Flycatcher. *Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea* Oberholser.  
 Whitebrowed Fantail Flycatcher. *Rhipidura aureola aureola* Lesson.  
 Indian White Wagtail. *Motacilla alba dikhunensis* Sykes.  
 Northern Tree Pipit. *Anthus hodgsoni yunnanensis* (Uchida & Kuroda).  
 Indian Pipit. *Anthus richardi rufulus* Vieillot.  
 Upland Pipit. *Oreocorys sylvanus* (Blyth).  
 Blackheaded Shrike. *Lanius schach tricolor* (Hodgson).  
 Indian Grackle. *Gracula religiosa intermedia* Hay.  
 Greyheaded Myna. *Sturnus malabaricus malabaricus* (Gmelin).  
 Pied Myna. *Sturnus contra contra* L.  
 Common Myna. *Acridotheres tristis tristis* (L.).  
 Jungle Myna. *Acridotheres grandis fuscus* (Wagler).  
 Bank Myna. *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Latham).  
 Purple Sunbird. *Nectarinia asiatica asiatica* (Latham).  
 Black-breasted Sunbird. *Aethopyga saturata saturata* (Hodgson).  
 Indian Scarletbacked Sunbird. *Aethopyga siparaja seheriae* (Tickell).  
 Tickell's Flowerpecker. *Dicaeum erythrorhynchum erythrorhynchum* (Latham).  
 Firebreasted Flowerpecker. *Dicaeum ignipectus ignipectus* (Blyth).  
 Indian White-eye. *Zosterops palpebrosa palpebrosa* (Temminck).  
 House Sparrow. *Passer domesticus indicus* (Jardine & Selby).  
 Tree Sparrow. *Passer montanus malaccensis* Dubois.  
 Yellowthroated Sparrow. *Gymnorhis xanthocollis xanthocollis* (Burton).  
 Hodgson's Munia. *Lonchura striata acuticauda* (Hodgson).  
 Greenfinch. *Carduelis spinoides spinoides* Vigors.  
 Crested Bunting. *Melophus lathami* (Gray).

(The subspecific designations are based on material previously collected and identified. Nomenclature from *Birds from Nepal*, Rand and Fleming, 1957 and THE BIRDS OF BURMA, Smythies, 1953).